

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

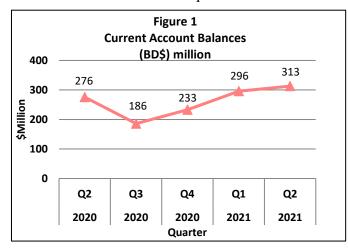
QUARTER 2/2021

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FAST FACTS

Current Account

The Bermuda current account recorded a surplus of \$313 million in the second quarter of 2021 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This represented a \$37 million increase year-over-year.

- The deficit on the goods account widened by \$58 million to \$237 million.
- Services transactions realised a surplus of \$72 million, up \$19 million year-over-year.
- The surplus on Bermuda's primary income account increased by \$80 million to \$511 million in the second quarter of 2021.



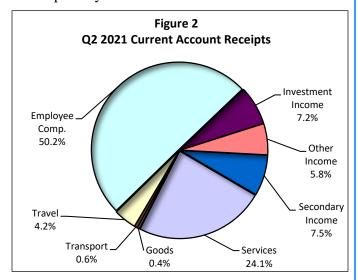
Financial, Capital, and Reserve Assets Accounts

Transactions on Bermuda's assets accounts resulted in a net lending position of \$351 million (Table 1). Factors influencing this year-over-year performance include:

- Bermuda's net acquisition of financial assets resulted in an increase of \$1 billion compared to a decrease of \$130 million in 2020.
- Bermuda increased its net incurrence of financial liabilities by \$838 million this quarter compared to a decrease of \$289 million in 2020.

Current Account Surplus = \$313 million

The current account surplus stood at \$313 million for the second quarter of 2021 (Table 1). This represented a \$37 million increase from the \$276 million surplus in the second quarter of 2020. The growth in the surplus reflected an increase in receipts from non-residents which was larger than the rise in payments. With the exception of the goods account, all major sub-accounts recorded improvements in their net balance led by an \$80 million increase in the surplus on the primary income account.



Goods Account Deficit = \$237 million

Year-over-year, the goods account deficit widened by \$58 million during the second quarter of 2021. The value of imported goods increased to \$241 million (Table 1). This growth was reflected mostly in a \$42 million rise in imported goods from the United States. Goods imported from All Other Countries, the United Kingdom and Canada also increased by \$8 million, \$5 million and \$3 million, respectively. The value of goods imported from the Caribbean remained unchanged. Among the commodity groups, growth was reflected primarily in the imports of Finished Equipment, Chemicals and Machinery which rose by \$17 million, \$11 million and \$10 million respectively. Imports across all other commodity groups also increased.

Revenue earned from the exports of goods increased by \$2 million to \$4 million in 2021 as more fuel was re-exported to foreign airlines visiting Bermuda.

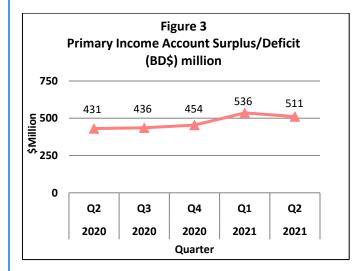
Services Account Surplus = \$72 million

The surplus on the services account increased \$19 million during the second quarter of 2021. The higher surplus balance reflected mostly improvements in travel services and business services. The deficit on travel services narrowed by \$19 million due to increased expenditure in Bermuda by visitors. The surplus on business services increased by \$16 million driven by transactions in accounting services, legal services and premiums collected for direct insurance services.

In contrast, the net deficit balance on transportation transactions increased by \$15 million to \$37 million as residents paid more for freight transport services and air passenger transport services. The deficit balance on ICT services widened by \$7 million to \$10 million due to lower receipts during the second quarter of 2021.

Primary Income Account Surplus = \$511 million

The primary income account reflects balances on compensation earned/paid to non-residents, and income from investments and payroll tax paid by non-resident companies to the government. Year-over-year, the surplus on the primary income account increased by \$80 million during the second quarter of 2021 (Figure 3 and Table 1). This rise reflected primarily an increase in net employee compensation by \$60 million. Net investment income grew by \$14 million while the net surplus balance on other income increased by \$6 million.



Secondary Income Account Deficit = \$33 million

The secondary income account reflects the balances on donations, insurance claims and other transfers between residents and non-residents. The deficit balance on the secondary income account widened by \$4 million from a year ago due mostly to an increase in net nonlife insurance claims paid to non-residents.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION (Tables 2 & 3)

Bermuda's Net IIP Increased to \$4.9 billion

At the end of the second quarter 2021, the stock of foreign assets held by Bermuda residents registered above its stock of foreign liabilities by an estimated \$4.9 billion (Table 2). The net IIP increased by \$877 million over the first quarter of 2021.

Foreign Assets Rose to \$18.3 billion

Between the first and second quarters of 2021, Bermuda residents' stock of foreign financial assets grew by \$1.7 billion due mostly to increased holdings of loans and debt securities.

Bermuda's Liability Position Increased to \$13.4 billion

Bermuda residents' stock of foreign liabilities increased by \$847 million from the first quarter of 2021. The increase in the liability position reflected mostly a rise in currency and deposit liabilities along with equity and investment funds held by resident institutions and owed to non-residents.

IIP by Resident Institutional Sector

The non-financial corporations held a net liability position of \$2.2 billion with the rest of the world at the end of the second quarter 2021. The general government sector's external liabilities exceeded its external assets by \$78 million, representing a smaller negative net investment position due to a rise in portfolio investment assets. Financial corporations held a net asset position of \$7.1 billion due mostly to holdings of portfolio investments in the form of debt securities and other investments in the form of currency deposits. Non-profit institutions serving households also recorded a net asset position of \$44 million at the end of the second quarter.

BERMUDA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

Components	2020	2021	2020	2020	2020	2021R	202
CURRENT ACCOUNT PAYMENTS	YTD Q2	YTD Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q
GOODS IMPORTS (1)	448	487	181	226	253	246	24
SERVICES (2)	402	389	169	189	205	201	18
Transportation	80	81	28	38	39	38	4:
Travel	99	93	38	46	46	45	4
Business Services: Insurance Services	222 36	215 34	103 18	105 16	120 22	117 17	9
Financial Services	40	45	24	19	21	22	2
ICT Services	45	46	21	23	26	24	2:
Other Business Services	101	91	40	48	50	54	3
Government Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PRIMARY INCOME (3) Employee Compensation	1 62 26	92 24	73 12	61 12	47 11	33 13	59 12
Investment Income	136	68	61	49	36	20	4
Other Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
SECONDARY INCOME (4)	182	204	77	123	79	103	10 ⁻
TOTAL PAYMENTS (5)=SUM(1:4)	1,194	1,172	499	600	584	583	58
CURRENT ACCOUNT RECEIPTS							
GOODS EXPORTS (6)	6	6	2	2	3	2	
SERVICES (7)	516	518	222	236	266	258	26
Transportation	17	12	6	7	15	7	2
Travel Business Services:	50 401	49 417	10 205	22 206	24 220	11 200	3 21
Insurance Services	34	44	16	19	18	200	2.
Financial Services	79	82	44	56	65	36	4
ICT Services	39	25	19	13	13	13	1:
Other Business Services	248	265	126	118	125	131	13
Government Services PRIMARY INCOME (8)	49 1,041	41 1,139	2 504	1 498	7 50 1	39 569	57
Employee Compensation	787	877	393	393	394	425	45
Investment Income	135	130	64	61	64	64	6
Other Income	118	132	46	43	43	80	52
SECONDARY INCOME (9)	94	117	47	50	46	50	68
TOTAL RECEIPTS (10)=SUM(6:9)	1,657	1,781	775	786	817	879	902
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES GOODS	-442	-481	-179	-224	-251	-244	-23
SERVICES	114	129	53	47	62	57	7:
Transportation	-63	-68	-22	-30	-24	-31	-3
Travel	-50	-44	-28	-25	-22	-35	-9
Business Services:	178	201	102	101	100	83	118
Insurance Services	(2) 39	10 37	-2 20	3 37	-4 43	3 14	23
Financial Services ICT Services	-6	-20	-3	-10	-13	-11	-1(
Other Business Services	147	174	86	71	74	77	9
Government Services	49	41	2	1	7	39	Ŭ,
PRIMARY INCOME	879	1,047	431	436	454	536	51
Employee Compensation	761	853	381	382	382	412	44
Investment Income	0	62 132	4	12	29 43	44 80	15 5
Other Income SECONDARY INCOME	118 -87	-86	46 -29	43 -72	-33	-53	-3:
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (11)=(10)-(5)	463	609	276	186	233	296	31
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT							
Direct Investment	-35	-18	-25	41	-18	-18	
Portfolio Investment	210	197	-246	454	382	-558	75
Financial Derivatives	54	54	26	21	20	37	1
Other Investment	514	912	96	157	401	507	40
Reserve Assets	33	40	20	-15	-1 705	28	1 1 1 1 1
NET ACQUISITION OF FIN. ASSETS (12)	777	1,185	-130	658	785	-4	1,18
Direct Investment Portfolio Investment	70 2	61 -54	39 95	25 248	384 -57	10 -51	5:
Financial Derivatives	37	-54 -41	-11	-6	-57 16	-51 -40	-
Other Investment	321	612	-413	120	226	-179	79
NET INCURRENCE OF FIN. LIABILITIES (13)	429	578	-289	387	569	-260	83
TOTAL NET CAPITAL ACCOUNT (14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NET LENDING(+)/NET BORROWING(-) (15)=(12)+(14)-(13)	348	606	159	271	216	256	35
BALANCING ITEM (15)-(11)	-116	-3	-118	84	-17	-40	3

BERMUDA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

TABLE 2 - INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION^{1,2} (BD\$) MILLIONS

Components	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021R Q1	2021 Q2
ASSETS					
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY					
Direct investment	123	160	141	122	123
Portfolio investment	12,161	12,788	13,268	12,828	13,537
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	45	40	36	46	35
Other investment	2,400	2,806	3,230	3,331	4,343
Reserve Assets	196	181	181	208	221
BY INSTRUMENT					
Equity and investment fund share/units	2,860	2,970	3,091	3,196	3,456
Debt instruments:	12,021	12,964	13,728	13,294	14,768
Special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	684	1,049	1,493	1,199	1,131
Debt securities	9,621	10,158	10,498	9,962	10,424
Loans	1,657	1,679	1,646	2,038	3,095
Insurance, pension, standardized guarantee	1	1	1	1	1
schemes					
Other accounts receivable/payable	58	77	91	95	117
Other financial assets and liabilities	45	40	36	46	35
TOTAL ASSETS	14,927	15,975	16,855	16,536	18,259
LIABILITIES					
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY					
Direct investment	2,503	2,820	3,086	2,725	2,781
Portfolio investment	3,874	4,388	4,334	4,619	4,621
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	85	79	92	53	51
Other investment	5,398	5,512	5,331	5,146	5,937
BY INSTRUMENT					
Equity and investment fund share/units	3,087	3,110	3,343	3,260	3,322
Debt instruments:	8,689	9,611	9,408	9,231	10,017
Special drawing rights	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Currency and deposits	4,585	4,654	4,376	4,112	4,876
Debt securities	3,291	4,099	4,077	4,084	4,080
Loans	716	738	840	893	937
Insurance, pension, standardized guarantee schemes	22	23	26	27	28
Other accounts receivable/payable	75	97	89	114	96
Other financial assets and liabilities	85	79	92	53	51
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,861	12,799	12,843	12,543	13,390
NET IIP	3,066	3,176	4,012	3,992	4,869

TABLE 3 - IIP BY RESIDENT INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR — (BD\$) MILLIONS1

			• •		
2021 Q2	Households			Non-	
	and	General		financial	Total
	NPISHs ^{2,3}		corporations		economy
ASSETS	44	3,222	14,815	177	18,259
Direct investment	10		72	40	123
Portfolio investment	33	2,915	10,578	11	13,537
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	-	-	35	-	35
Other investment	1	307	3,910	126	4,343
Reserve Assets	-	-	221		221
LIABILITIES	-	3,300	7,691	2,399	13,390
Direct investment			1,104	1,677	2,781
Portfolio investment	-	3,300	1,026	293	4,621
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	-	-	42	9	51
Other investment	-	-	5,516	421	5,937
NET IIP	44	(78)	7,124	(2,222)	4,869
15		1.			

- 1 Data are estimates only and subject to revision; numbers may not add due to rounding
- 2. Series does not include stock of household foreign assets and liabilities
- 3. NPISH: Non-profit institutions serving households.

WHAT IS THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS?

The balance of payments (BOP) is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy (resident) with the rest of the world (non-resident). Quite simply, the balance of payments covers all economic transactions between Bermuda and the rest of the world. It includes the **current account** and the **capital and financial account**.

In principle, the current account and capital and financial account should balance each other out. If Bermuda sells more goods and services than it buys (i.e., if it has a current account surplus), it has to lend money abroad to finance its exports (i.e., run a capital and financial account deficit). In theory, therefore, the balance of payments is always zero.

Example: Every dollar spent by a tourist in Bermuda earns the economy \$1 in foreign currency which can be used to purchase goods and services from overseas.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

Balancing Item (Net Errors & Omissions)

A current account surplus or deficit should correspond to an equivalent outflow or inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In fact, as data are compiled from multiple sources, the two balance of payments accounts rarely equate. As a result, the balancing item is the net unobserved inflow or outflow needed to balance the accounts.

Capital Account

The capital account details transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers and acquisitions and disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

Current Account

Transactions on goods, services, income, and current transfers are allocated to the current account. Transactions in exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expenses are payments. The difference between payments and receipts determines if Bermuda's current account is in surplus or deficit.

Financial Account

All transactions associated with changes of ownership in foreign financial assets and liabilities of the economy are included in the financial account. Such changes include the creation and liquidation of claims on, or by, the rest of the world.

Payments

All monies that are paid by residents to non-residents are considered payments.

Receipts

All monies that are received by residents from non-residents are considered receipts.

Reserve Assets

Reserve Assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).

Resident

The concept of residency is very important in the BOP because the BOP is in fact a statement of transactions between residents and non-residents. A unit must have a centre of predominant economic interest within an economic territory for at least one year or more to be considered resident of that territory.

Seasonal Workers

Workers from overseas who come to Bermuda to work for a few months in the year or every year are considered seasonal workers. Their expenditure on living expenses in Bermuda is included as travel receipts. Similarly, their income received from employers in Bermuda is a BOP outflow under compensation of employees.

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION?*

The international investment position (IIP) is a record of Bermuda residents' investment abroad and non-residents' investment in Bermuda. The IIP shows the balance sheet position of financial claims on non-residents as assets and non-residents' claims on Bermuda as liabilities. The balance between these two positions represents the IIP; that is, an excess of assets over liabilities indicates a positive contribution to the nation's net wealth and the reverse signifies a negative contribution.

WHY IS THE IIP IMPORTANT TO MEASURE?*

The composition of the IIP allows financial analysts to assess the vulnerability of the economy to changes in external market conditions. Details from the IIP can highlight mismatches in maturity of instruments and currency that can affect an economy's ability to service debt in the face of shock; financial structure problems; solvency problems and dependency problems where overreliance on another economy can present contagion concerns. Therefore, the IIP allows for a more in depth analysis behind balance sheet weaknesses that can lead to a modern-day financial crisis.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

Currency and Deposits

Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks, monetary authorities such as the Bermuda Monetary Authority or governments.

Deposits include all claims that are (a) on the central bank and other deposit-taking corporations; and (b) represented by evidence of deposit.

Debt Securities

Debt securities are negotiable instruments serving as evidence of a debt.

Direct Investment

Direct investment represents the value of long-term capital owned in subsidiaries, affiliates and branches by investors in a position to exercise control or a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. A measure of total investment controlled in Bermuda by foreign direct investors, or abroad by Bermudian direct investors, indicates the leverage type impact of ownership.

Financial Derivatives

A financial derivative contract is a financial instrument whose value is based on the value of an underlying security such as a stock or bond, commodity or other financial instrument.

Insurance, Pension, Standardized Guarantee Schemes

Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes all function as a form of redistribution of income and wealth mediated by financial institutions.

Loans

Loans represent the extension of money from Bermuda residents to non-residents and vice versa, with an agreement that the money will be repaid.

Other Accounts Receivable/Payable

Other accounts receivable/payable consists of trade credit and advances between Bermuda and non-residents and, other miscellaneous receivables/payables.

Other Investment

Other investment is a residual category that includes positions and transactions other than those included in direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and employee stock options (ESO), and reserve assets.

Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment abroad by Bermuda residents and in Bermuda by non-residents is defined as the holding of debt or equity securities other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets.

* Source: IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)

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Department of Statistics Cedar Park Centre, 48 Cedar Avenue, Hamilton HM 11 P.O. Box HM 3015 Hamilton HM MX, Bermuda

Tel: (441) 297-7761, Fax: (441) 295-8390

E-mail: statistics@gov.bm

Webpage: www.gov.bm/department/statistics



@BermudaStats